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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 5.

BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 15, 1901.

NO. 2.

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Either of the above offers we believe give more real practical value for the money than can be gotten anywhere else.

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A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL HINTS.

Ragged hens.
Cull the flocks.
Sultry weather.
Pluck is a winner.
Keep only the best.
Utility is still on top.
Have things convenient.
Beware of the wise-acre.
Better to own than rent.
Keep down the cobwheels.
Mind your own business.
Fall trade is near at hand.
Is the hired man careless?
Patience is a good quality.
Have plenty of roost room.
Are the hens molting freely?
Don't become a back number.
If you have any energy, use it.
There is always "room on top."
Are the hens going on a strike?
"Sweep before your own door."
Is your egg crop growing small?
Reliable help is worth paying for.
Fowls test a man's good qualities.
Begin at the bottom of the ladder.
Beginners are apt to learn too fast.
All breeds are good—some are better.
Yearling hens make excellent breeders.
The poultry interest is enjoying a boom.
"Don't bite off more than you can chew."
Trap nests seem to be growing in favor.
Bargain for your Winter supply of roots.
Ever hear of a poultryman having gout?
Get ready to advertise your Fall Stock.
Protect the fowls from sudden showers.

Early molting means good Winter laying.

A good time to sow rye for Winter green food.

Sell the surplus stock before they are in molt.

Failures often come from helter-skelter methods.

Have you removed the male birds from the flocks?

A drop of oil will stop the squeaking of that hinge.

A thoroughbred man wants thoroughbred fowls.

Filth is a stumbling block that may break your neck!

How did the trees in the poultry yard fruit this season?

Have you planned for properly Wintering those pullets?

Instead of criticising others, examine your own accounts.

If a fowl has any weakness, molting will develop that fact.

Dispose of the surplus cockerels as soon as they get to suitable weight.

Poultry, gardening and fruit makes a grand combination for a five-acre tract.

Don't blame the hired man for everything. You may be guilty of some of the neglects yourself.

You may think you have the best breed, but that will not necessarily change your neighbor's opinion.

Another year plant grape vines outside the runs, and train them along the netting. They afford a cool, generous shade.

Experimental Farm Notes.

The 100 Mark Passed—The Hens are Going into Molt—Young Stock Growing Finely—General Notes and Comments.

As will be seen by the close of the June issue, the 100 mark has been passed, and the general average has greatly increased. It is very plain that these hens are going to give a good record, and in

many cases put the pullet record in the shade.

The molting season has already advanced upon us, and quite a number of our fowls are looking very ragged. July is a little early for molting, but fowls that molt in Summer will be Fall or early Winter layers, coming into profit at the time when the prices are the most tempting.

The young stock on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm are doing finely. We have about four hundred choice chicks, mostly White Wyandottes, and every one of them hatched from eggs laid by brown-egg stock. These pullets are from parents that not only lay brown eggs, but which have a large record—one strain reaching the 214 mark.

This has been a peculiar year for poultry hatching. The hatches have been as a rule poor, but the stock hatched have been unusually strong. We have never had stronger chicks.

During the month of June, the following number of hens of each pen were laying:

Pen No. 0	5
1	9
2	5
3	8
4	9
5	10
6	11
7	9
8	11
9	10
Miscellaneous	3

Total, 90
Sixteen less than last month.

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Wyandottes	30
Brahmas	27
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11
White Plymouth Rocks	10
Rhode Island Reds	9

During the month the following number of eggs were laid:

W. P. Rocks, 10 head, 134 eggs; average 13.
 B. P. Rocks, 11 head, 121 eggs; average 11.
 Wyandottes, 30 head, 328 eggs; average 10.28
 Brahmas, 27 head, 233 eggs; average 8.07
 R. I. Reds, 9 head, 65 eggs; average 7.

* * *

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of June, was 48; the lowest number 24.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 13; the lowest number 3.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 4; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 8; the lowest number 1.

The highest number of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 11; the lowest number 0.

* * *

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1 to July 1):

No. 38, White Wyandotte	109 eggs
43, " "	104
4, " "	101
100, Barred Plymouth Rock	101
17, White Wyandotte	97
47, Light Brahma	96
16, White Wyandotte	94
86, Rhode Island Red	93
46, White Plymouth Rock	93
15, White Wyandotte	90
43, Light Brahma	89
171, White Wyandotte	87
103, Barred Plymouth Rock	86
104, " "	86
75, White Plymouth Rock	85
84, Rhode Island Red	84
95, " "	83
White Leghorn	82
22, White Wyandotte	82
192, " "	82
52, White Plymouth Rock	82
61, " "	80
102, Barred Plymouth Rock	80
30, White Wyandotte	80
17, Light Brahma	79
45, White Wyandotte	79
109, " "	78
22, Light Brahma	78
32, " "	78
15, " "	78
171, White Wyandotte	77
82, Rhode Island Red	77
112, Barred Plymouth Rock	76
26, White Wyandotte	74
7, " "	74
98, " "	72
165, Barred Plymouth Rock	72
190, White Wyandotte	71
29, " "	69
92, " "	69
18, " "	68
122, Rhode Island Red	67
16, Light Brahma	66
85, White Plymouth Rock	65
105, Barred Plymouth Rock	65
149, " "	65
37, " "	65
101, " "	64
46, Light Brahma	64
13, " "	64
23, White Wyandotte	63
163, White Wonder	63
9, Light Brahma	62
25, " "	61
Silver Wyandotte	61
35, White Wyandotte	60
83, " "	60
91, Rhode Island Red	59
144, Barred Plymouth Rock	58
6, Light Brahma	58
67, " "	58
2, White Wyandotte	58
195, " "	57
94, Rhode Island Red	57
93, " "	56
65, Light Brahma	56
21, " "	56
41, White Wyandotte	56
81, White Plymouth Rock	56
117, White Wonder	56
14, White Wyandotte	55
176, " "	55
18, Light Brahma	54
41, " "	54
76, White Plymouth Rock	53

No. 58, Light Brahma	52 eggs
5, " "	52
51, " "	52
186, White Wyandotte	51
79, White Plymouth Rock	51
11, White Wyandotte	50
19, Light Brahma	49
36, " "	48
50, " "	48
54, " "	47
13, White Wyandotte	47
81, Light Brahma	46
106, White Wyandotte	46
70, White Plymouth Rock	46
57, Light Brahma	44
28, White Wyandotte	44
20, " "	42
71, White Plymouth Rock	42
178, Barred Plymouth Rock	41
126, Light Brahma	41
8, " "	40
30, " "	39
61, " "	39
88, Rhode Island Red	39
66, White Plymouth Rock	39
14, Light Brahma	38
34, " "	37
90, Rhode Island Red	35
73, White Plymouth Rock	35
59, " "	34
119, Light Brahma	34
71, " "	34
173, " "	31
31, " "	30
52, " "	30

* * *

The highest individual egg record for the month belongs to a White Plymouth Rock hen, No. 75, she having laid 20 eggs.

* * *

The total number of eggs laid on the farm during June was 1,089, being 495 less than laid the month before.

* * *

During June the highest price received for eggs was 17 cents a dozen; lowest, 16 cents; average, 16 1-2 cents.

Eggs and Egg Farming.

Fresh Eggs Wanted in Every Market—Cold Storage and Preserved Eggs are Not Appreciated.—Guarantee Your Eggs.

Reward the good.
 Keep up the record.
 Comfort suggests eggs.
 The egg crop is diminishing.
 Keep the eggs in a cool cellar.
 Wipe, not wash, the dirty eggs.
 Prices generally are keeping up.
 Summer laying is, as a rule, irregular.
 Assort according to size as well as color.
 "Assorted colors" is a poor way to ship eggs.
 Big eggs attract the attention of the buyer.
 During Summer twice a week shipments are best.
 Don't buy the eggs for your customers.
 It is risky.
 The trap nest tells the tale of good or bad laying.
 The egg flow is measured by the treatment given.
 Practical poultry farmers yard their laying stock.
 Great egg yields are reported from feeding cow peas.
 The farmer, too often, is careless in gathering his eggs.
 The presence of the male has nothing to do with egg record.
 Many eggs are lost on the farm when the hens are allowed free range.
 Fresh eggs seem to become more and more scarce in the cities every year.

Commercial Poultry says well cared for hens will give a sixty per cent. supply of eggs.

Blood-clots in the eggs are more or less common, and often cause complaints by customers.

Editor Purvis says: Nothing brings the ready money to the home like the product of the hen.

The New York *Produce Review* says washing eggs for distant shipments is foolish, if not dishonorable.

Commercial Poultry says an egg is a complete food and must contain everything necessary to form a complete chick.

Between a little extra care and a little neglect lies all the difference between the flock that lays in Winter and the flock that does not, says the *American Poultry Journal*.

Milo D. Haynes, in *American Poultry Advocate*, says he does not believe there is any breed on earth that will beat the White Leghorn for laying, especially in Summer.

The way is simple and plain, namely; "Breed for eggs and feed for eggs," says A. F. Hunter. Apply common sense to your poultry business, and the profit from eggs is assured.

The fresh egg business is not overdone and will not soon be, says Wisconsin *Farmer*. Of this we feel quite sure and we know that great many are not coming up to their opportunities in this line.

Ohio *Poultry Journal* says to cure hens from eating eggs fill a number of egg shells with a mixture of soft soap and carbolic acid, and place them in the nest. After dosing them with two or three eggs so treated the fowls will be found very chary of attacking even natural eggs.

By making the nest just large enough so the hen can sit in it and no larger, she cannot stand to one side of the nest and eat eggs; neither will she reach under her and eat eggs, says *Commercial Poultry*. She cannot break the shells with her beak and hence can do little damage.

J. R. Hudson, in *American Poultry Journal*, says: "Laying hens should never be so fat as to prevent the gizzard being felt. If food is given in excess of what is required to support life, it is disposed mostly in three ways: some hens put on flesh, some fat, and some lay eggs. The flesh can be found in the breast, wings and thighs; the fat in the stern and abdomen, and the eggs in the nest."

Editor Drenstedt says: "We have always been of the opinion that the egg product of the United States was below the standard required. By that we mean the quality of the product. Here in the East good eggs command good prices, and good eggs are wanted. The buying up of cheap eggs in the Summer and storing them for future delivery is a big business, but the product never sells at the price the real fresh article commands. Eggs are still imported from Belgium into this country, and principally for manufacturing purposes. Yet these eggs are better than many of the Winter offerings of some of our farmers. Canadian eggs bring good prices in

Eastern cities, because they meet the requirements of the high standard demanded by the consumer."

Prof Jarvis, of the Ontario Station, in the production and fertility of eggs, made a series of experiments with the following results: "Ten laying hens were separated from the male. The eggs laid each day were placed in an incubator and their fertility tested. Of the eggs laid during the first four days after the male was removed, 70 per cent. was fertile, of those laid on the fifth day, 61 per cent., on the seventh, 49 per cent., on the eighth, 12 per cent., on the ninth, 2 per cent., and on tenth all were infertile. A test was made with six laying hens to determine the time which elapsed before eggs become fertile after a male is introduced. On the third day thirty per cent. of the eggs were found to be fertile, on the fourth, 42 per cent., on the fifth, 50 per cent., on the sixth, 60 per cent., on the seventh, 70 per cent., on the eighth, 68 per cent., on the ninth, 70 per cent., and on the tenth, 74 per cent. The influence of the male on the total number of eggs produced was tested with two lots. Lot one consisted of five pullets, five hens and cock; lot two of five hens and five pullets of the same variety as lot one. The test began January 1 and lasted until September 1. Both pens were fed and cared for in the same way. Lot one laid 959 eggs, and lot two 972 eggs. It can be seen that there was but very little difference in the number of eggs laid by the two pens."

About Broilers and Roasters.

The Market is Always in Season for Prime Stock—Poor Stock Goes a-Begging at All Times—Neatness is a Great Factor in Profitable Shipments.

Pin-feather closely.

Quick growth—tender meat.

It don't pay to send poor stock to market.

Squab broilers again had a successful season.

Market as soon as the desired weight is attained.

Market the cockerels as soon as they reach broiler size.

The Rhode Island Red makes a very good broiler or roaster.

In mating for market poultry, select your best breasted birds.

Five cents per head is the price usually paid for dressing broilers.

Wash the blood from off the dressed poultry before shipping to market.

More Wyandottes are used for broiler purposes, on large poultry farms, than any other breed.

Leghorn pullets make attractive broilers, but the combs of the cockerels are rather large for that purpose.

Voitellier claims for the Houdan fowl that they are easy to fatten, delicate flesh, and occupy the first place among French breeds.

Light Brahma chicks make satisfactory broilers at about twelve weeks of age, but after that they lose their plumpness and are too bony to sell well.

Texas Farm and Ranch thinks picnics and other co-operative gatherings is the place to get rid of superannuated fowls. A reputation for liberality may sometimes be cheaply secured in this way.

If you plan to keep the cockerels to "soft-roaster" size (about four pounds) says A. F. Hunter, separate them from the pullets before the combs begin to grow a bright red; before they begin "nagging" the pullets. Pullets cannot make the best growth when they have a lot of cockerels constantly worrying them.

Probably it is the meat quality that the common hen most frequently falls behind the thoroughbreds, says Farm, Field and Fireside. If you have an opportunity to raise chickens for the city market there are breeds which would afford you many more pounds than the common mixed fowls.

According to *Fancy Fowls*, Millionaire Clarence H. Mackay has built a new \$5,000,000 mansion on Long Island, and on the 600-acre farm there is a poultry plant under the direction of Daniel Sullivan, an expert fancier. Mrs. Mackay personally takes great interest in her 1200 chickens hatched out this Spring.

The New York *Produce Review* says it would cost the grower no more to raise a higher standard fowl than these poor scrubs, and in every way he would be benefited. In addition to bringing more money into the wholesale market the shrinkage would be less, as these poor grade fowls lose much more heavily than others of purer breed.

THE SURE HATCH



has proven the right to that name in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers everywhere. The satisfaction is so universal that we have decided to send our **Machines On Trial** beginning with May 1, 1901. This plan makes buyer perfectly safe. Write at once for Special prices, terms, plans, etc.

Sure-Hatch Incub. Co., Clay Center, Neb.

20 PURE BRED W. P. R. Hens at \$1 each.
F. W. THORNE, Livingstonville, N. Y.

BOYER likes White P. Rocks. I breed good ones.
Circular. H. D. HOPKINS, Montpelier, Vt.

WANTED. Thoroughbred pullets, any quantity, about ten weeks old, Apr. hatch or earlier and healthy. White Feather Farm, Westwood, N. J.

FERTILE EGGS from our Mammoth Pekin ducks, Pollard & Weber strain, \$1.00 per 11; \$5.00 per 100. Stock for sale after June 1st.
NAUSETT POULTRY FARM, East Orleans, Mass.

FOR SALE. Eggs for hatching from Wh. Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and S. C. W. Leghorns; also W. Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. Cockerels from \$1.50 up.
Geo. W. Dunnican, 531 Harrison St., Passaic, N. J.

Yearling WHITE WYANDOTTE Hens

For sale. Bred from 213 Brown Egg Strain. Also this year's **Breeding Cocks**. Price low, quality considered. Write your wants to
E. L. EATON, Millington, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

and R. C. R. I. REDS.
Eggs and chickens that are right.
HENRY B. SPENCER, Ayer, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Yearling Hens, not only from heavy laying strains, but **ARE** heavy layers. \$1.50 each; ten at \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. 140-egg Star Incubator, \$10, or will exchange for White Wyandotte chicks.
I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York,

Do not crowd too many youngsters into one coop, says *Practical Farmer*. They grow astonishingly fast at this time of year and double in size so quickly a coop which was large enough for thirty-two three weeks ago, is now sadly over-crowded with that number. That is one advantage of selling the cockerels, that it relieves from crowding in the coops, and gives the pullets a better chance to grow.

Under the heading of "Better Market Poultry," the New York *Produce Review* speaks of the marked improvement in the quality of the poultry coming into the city markets, and says that this improvement has been influenced by the buyers who collect poultry from the farmers and ship it to market; the shippers can pay a higher price for a better quality of poultry and then make more money, because they get better returns.

A. F. Hunter says it is a constant surprise that the average farmer is so indifferent to that better price the poultry he sells would bring him, not to mention the added force of the fact that the better poultry will be better layers, hence give him a better profit on the egg-side also. The better quality of poultry will bring two to three cents a pound more than the lean, skinny dunghills. It doesn't take many birds, perhaps twenty or

1500 Chicks For Sale

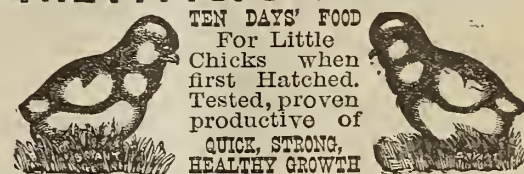
Weekly from my line bred (since 1888) laying matings

THIS IS A RARE BARGAIN

as are also eggs from above stock, as well as my world-wide reputation. **Exhibition Stock** fully described in my 32-page Ills. **Free Catalogue.** White Leghorns, Bl. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks and Light Brahmas.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, Hartford, Conn.

THE F. P. C. CHICK MANNA



TEN DAYS' FOOD
For Little
Chicks when
first Hatched.
Tested, proven
productive of
**QUICK, STRONG,
HEALTHY GROWTH**

Highly Prized by POULTRY RAISERS.

Send for Descriptive Price List of the
F. P. C. PREPARATIONS for POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, Etc.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

F. P. CASSEL, Lansdale, Pa.

RESULTS OF F. P. C. Chick Manna.

MAPLEHURST FARM.
BUFFINTON'S BUFFS.

Fall River, Mass., August 24, 1900.
F. P. Cassel. Dear Sir:—I have used this season nearly 400 pounds of **Chick Manna**. It has given better satisfaction than any chick food I ever used, and I have been in the poultry business 35 years.
Yours truly,
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON.

... CRESENT FARM ...
Controls the largest combination of poultry farms in the world, **HENRY M. LADD, Proprietor.**

Cleveland, Ohio, February 5th, 1901.
F. P. Cassel, Lansdale, Pa. Dear Sir:—We used your **Chick Manna** last season and had marvelous success. If you will give us the agency for Portage and Summit Counties we can handle a large amount of it for you. I shall be pleased to hear your terms.
Respectfully yours,
HENRY M. LADD.

Under date February 13, 1901, we have from the **Crecent Farm**: "Among all the chicks we raised last Spring fed on your **Manna**, we never lost one by disease." Cordially yours,
HENRY M. LADD.

twenty-five, to weigh 100 pounds, but the difference in quality means two or three dollars to the grower, and that two or three dollars is clear gain; is over and above the six or seven cents a pound the common stuff brings.

There is no sense in the cruelty practiced by many shippers in overcrowding crates and failing to provide suitable facilities for food and water while en route. So notorious has been the disregard of the comforts of the fowls that the Toledo humane society has been led to issue a circular and give announcement that after June 1 it would enforce the law punishing cruelty against dealers, shippers and carriers of live poultry. The society recommends that crates should be built with solid board bottoms, lattice sides, ends and tops, the slats not being over one and one-half inches wide.

It is the height of folly to try to sell broilers to people who don't know what a broiler is and don't seem to care, says *Poultry Gazette*. True, they can be educated, but the process of education is a long one, and generally outlasts the ability of the poultry breeder to pay for the trouble. Eggs are always in demand and Spring chickens are always in demand—that is, chickens four to six months old. And a market is always open for well fed hens. Poultry raising can be made to pay as an independent enterprise, but as a rule, we would advise that some other line be run along with it. Poultry can be made more profitable on every farm, and the farmer who neglects it is simply throwing away many dollars.

Pointers on Food and Feeding.

No Matter How the Prices Run it Does Not Pay to Feed Poor or Damaged Grain—The Best is None too Good.

Grain is increasing in price.
Do not get the mash too wet.
Sour food induces bowel troubles.
Keep the water vessel in the shade.
Give all the green food you possibly can.
Never throw the soft food on the ground.
Lazy hens are great eaters and drinkers.
Better have the poultry hungry than overfed.
It wouldn't be a bad idea to clean that feed trough.
Fowls soon become accustomed to regular hours of feeding.
Many who know what to feed do not know how to feed it.
It is claimed that cow peas may take the place of green cut bone.
The refuse from the kitchen will give a variety in the bill of fare.
You cannot restore an appetite by leaving the feed lie about the run.
Don't allow the pullets to crowd the weaker ones away from the trough.
The garden affords all kind of green stuff which are relished by the fowls.
The three best foods for poultry are wheat, cracked corn and whole oats.
If you are feeding green cut bone in Summer, be sure that the meat is not tainted.

TO make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book 'Business Dairying' & Cat. 247 free. W. Chester, Pa.

When prices for grain increase do not make the fatal mistake of substituting "cheap food."

We have no use for automatic feed trappers. Judgment must be used in feeding poultry.

Fowls love apples if they are cut up, but seldom eat them when they are in the yards whole.

Damaged wheat at \$1.00 per hundred pounds is dearer than good wheat at twice that amount.

Do not allow stagnant pools of water in the runs. Only pure, fresh water should be given the stock.

Never yard ducks with hens as the former pollute the drinking water which would be apt to cause sickness.

Throwing the grain around the fruit trees will induce the hens to scratch, thus cultivating the trees at the same time.

Old and young love to pick in the dish while drinking, very often carrying considerable dirt in the drinking vessel.

It is a mistake to have old and young in the same flock, as the former are apt to be overfed while the latter are underfed.

Geo. O. Brown says chopped onions fed to poultry, both old and young is the finest medicine that can be given them. Feed them as green food twice a week.

A poultryman reports to *Golden Eggs* that an acre of cow peas was left uncut near his poultry yard, and during the Winter the hens attended to the harvesting of the peas. He was surprised to receive almost double the usual amount of eggs that season, and asked if the peas had anything to do with it. Cow peas are rich in protein, therefore should assist in forming eggs. The exercise in securing the peas is another factor which recommends this practice to the poultryman in search of Winter eggs. It would be a good plan to give cow peas a trial.

Mirror and Farmer says oyster shells not only furnish carbonate of lime, but assist in grinding the food in the gizzard. No matter how sharp or how hard any substance may be that is swallowed by the fowl, the gizzard completely demolishes it and grinds

it into a palpable powder, from whence it is passed into the intestines, where the digestive organs extract all that can be appropriated for the nourishment of the body and eggs. In the Winter it must be borne in mind that animal heat is to be kept up as the first importance to egg production, and any deficiency of food will be quickly made manifest in that respect, but less food will be required in the warm season. Tonics are sometimes helpful, and a little copperas occasionally in the drinking water is very invigorating.

A writer in *American Stock Keeper* suggests that in some cases the cause of infertile eggs may be that the male does not have sufficient food, or that in his care for the hens and his gallantry to them, he allows them to eat the grain, and if the supply is short he has to go on short rations. This is a cause that we never suspected, but it may be true just as he states it says *Baltimore Sun*. He also states another cause to which we have referred to more than once, that it may be that too few hens are kept with the male as often as too many. The true method we believe to be in putting a small number with the male at first and watching him, and if he seems vigorous increasing the number gradually. Some will get more fertile eggs with six hens than with twelve and others will have a larger proportion fertile with twelve or twenty hens than with six.



LEE'S LICE KILLER
Kills all lice or mites on chickens and hogs by simply painting or sprinkling on roosts—for poultry; on bedding for hogs. Sample free. Be sure to get Lee's in yellow cans, with trademark. Not sold in bulk.
GEO. H. LEE CO.,
or No. 8 Park Place, New York. Omaha, Neb.

BUFF Leghorns and **R. C. R. I. Reds**, Standard bred Heavy layers. Eggs. **E. T. PERKINS**, Saco, Maine.

W. J. C. CHENEY, Cuba, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Fancy Poultry Fowls and Eggs for sale. Write for full price list

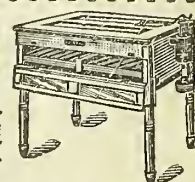
UTILITY WYANDOTTES

WHITES AND BUFFS.
Layers of brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.
Wm. C. MacMullin, Box 134, Paulsboro, Glc. Co., N. J.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12

The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12. Guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Self-regulating and fully guaranteed. Send for the free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



PURIFINE

The Best Disinfectant for Hen Houses.

Recommended and Used by **MICHAEL K. BOYER** on his Experimental Farm.

KILLS ALL ODOR AND LEAVES NONE OF ITS OWN.

Stands diluting with thirty parts of water. Put up in pint bottles. Price 50 cents. One dozen bottles sent to any Express Office for \$6.00. Freight prepaid. Full directions for use with each bottle. Send all orders to

A FEW HENS, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Diseases—Prevention and Remedy.

The Moment it is Discovered that a Fowl is Sick, it Should be Taken from the Flock—No Matter How Slight an Ailment, a Sick Fowl is Better Alone.

Ventilate thoroughly.
Quarantine new stock.
Pale pullets should have charcoal.
Cleanliness is an enemy of disease.
A smooth plumage indicates health.
Sick chickens discourage the beginner.
Filthy drinking vessels introduce disease.
Sulphur smoke is a powerful disinfectant.
Clean the hen houses as often as possible.
Broodiness is a healthful vacation for the hen.
The dark comb shows that indigestion is at work.
Overfat hens generally succumb to excessive heat.
A change to a grass run often brightens up the droopy hen.
Heating food in Summer is apt to produce liver troubles.
Almost any wound is benefited by being anointed with vaseline.
If there is a weakness in a fowl, the molting period will show it.
During Summer fowls are benefited by a drink of pure, fresh water.
The comb diseases are fungoid, black-rot, white comb and frost-bite.
One of the greatest remedies in the poultry yard for diseases is kerosene.
New blood insures healthy offspring if the new fowl is from healthy stock.
Chicken-pox in the North and sore head in the South are practically the same.
We would advise no one to mix grit in the soft food. It is a dangerous practice.
Breaking up broody hens and forcing them into laying, enfeebles the constitution.
Since poultrymen have adopted low roosts set on a level, there is less complaints about bumble-foot.
Breeding from fowls apparently cured of a contagious disease is a good way to have a family of invalids.
Rusty iron placed in the drinking water at this time of the year will act as a valuable tonic to the molting fowl.
One part of oil of turpentine, one part glycerine, and six parts vaseline, makes an excellent ointment for frost-bitten combs.
Commercial Poultry says that a poultry breeder reports that very cold water given to chicks to drink is apt to produce bowel disease.
Dip the scaly legs in a can about two-thirds full of water, and to which is added several tablespoonfuls of kerosene. Repeat daily until clean.
After making a series of experiments, we find that by allowing the broody hen to sit—even if on dummy eggs—she gains a rest that nature has intended for her, and which will bring to her better health.
Dr. Abernethy gives the following recipe for sore head: Lard and sulphur equal parts, to which is added a few drops of carbolic acid. Salts and sulphur in proportion of two of salts and

one of sulphur, placed in the drinking water, was given as a prevention by purifying the blood.

The *Philadelphia Record* says: "The common barnyard fowl is said to be susceptible to tuberculosis, and the washings from barnyards carry the germs into adjoining wells and brooks, thus communicating the disease to man and animals. When roup or other diseases appear in flocks the best remedy is total destruction of the fowls, disinfection, and other fowls procured from healthy stock."

Ventilate the coops freely. Don't permit the chickens to crowd into close, stifling coops these hot nights. A. F. Hunter says close coops mean chicks overheated and compelled to breathe vitiated air, which will result in weakened vigor and lessened growth. A coop all open front, excepting a wire screen to protect the chicks, is best for these warm Summer nights.

The question "What is roup?" is susceptible to many answers, all differing from each other, and depending upon who answers and whose fowls are sick. A comprehensive definition of roup, according to current poultry literature is any disease of the nostrils, mouth or throat. And if you don't know anything about the disease, it is roup, sure. Fowls have as many diseases of the air passages as human beings. They have chronic catarrh, acute catarrh or influenza, contagious influenza, diphtheria, tuberculosis and common pustular sore throat. All these diseases are called roup. The diseases of fowls have never been thoroughly classified by competent experts but every chicken crank thinks he can diagnose the most obscure case. Diphtheria is a fatal roup, and tuberculosis develops and rapidly kills when aggravated by a common or uncommon cold. This paragraph is quoted from *Texas Farm and Ranch*.

NO MORE

Lice or Mites on Fowls, nor Fleas on Cats and Dogs, after using our

Banner Lice and Vermin Killer.

Most of the failures in the poultry business is caused by lice, killing the fowls by the thousands every year. This loss can be stopped, and poultry keeping made profitable by the liberal use of our **BANNER LICE and VERMIN KILLER**.

PRICES:—5 oz., 10c., by mail, 15c. 1 lb., 25c., by mail, 40c. 48 oz., 50c. 100 oz., \$1.00, on board express in New York.

We sell Poultry Supplies of every description. Sole New York and Export Agents for Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Our 128-page Illustrated Catalogue H, free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,

26 and 28 Vesey St., between Broadway and Church St.,
W. V. RUSS, Proprietor. New York City.

THE COMBINATION THAT CURES

EVERY MOTHER
SHOULD
Have It in the House



**Colds
Croup
Coughs
Cramps
Cholera
Chills
Colic.**

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take to cure many common ills, Internal and External. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ROUP. COLDS. DIARRHOEA.

American Roup Cure is the cheapest and best cure for Colds, Roup and Canker in Fowls or Pigeons. Simply put in the drinking water, and they take their own medicine. One box makes 20 gallons of medicine. If it fails to cure we refund the money. Price 25c. per Box, postpaid. For Cholera, Diarrhoea and all bowel diseases, the **American Chicken Cholera Cure** will effect a speedy cure. Price 25c. per Box, postpaid. Keep these two excellent remedies constantly on hand for immediate use, and you will never lose a bird. Do not send stamps. **AMERICAN POULTRY REMEDY CO., Dept. D, 48 Cortlandt St., New York City.**

A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY
MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,
PUBLISHERS.

ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL.

The Hot Season. We are right in the midst of the hot season of the year, and yet the calendar assures us we are not far off from Fall—the harvest time for the poultry advertiser. There is very little income to the poultry breeder at this time of the year unless he has on hand market stock—and when the income grows small the poultryman is apt to slight matters.

Such should not be the case. At no season is careful attention more necessary. The growing stock must be looked after, so that they do not receive a setback, for in another month the inquiries will come.

Good feed, fresh water, shade, comfortable quarters at night, regular attention, cleanliness, and many more matters must have close attention. We cannot afford to be negligent at this season.

Now is the time to consider that advertisement. Plan for it. Be determined that you are going to let the world have the full particulars regarding your stock. The man who does not “blow his own trumpet” will be at a loss to market his stock. Our readers are in search of good poultry—you may have just what they want. Tell them so. We have piles of testimonials from parties who made the attempt and succeeded.

Our journal is small in size, but it is great in circulation and influence. One reader writes that “all good goods come in small packages”—and our journal is no exception. Of course not.

The farmer plants his seed but does not gather his crops until they have matured. Likewise the beginner in advertising must sow the seed, water and cultivate the soil, and he will receive his reward when the world understands that his goods are as represented and that he is perfectly reliable.

We believe *you* have just such goods, and we have every reason to believe that you are reliable. Try a small space in our journal and see if we have not well advised you.

It is the intention of the publishers to make extra efforts this Fall to double the circulation of this paper. No expense will be spared to further this end. We have secured the names and addresses of thousands who are interested

in poultry—farmers, gardeners, beginners with poultry, etc., many of whom never took a poultry paper. We are going to make them an extra inducement to subscribe, and we hope by this effort to enroll a large list of new subscribers each month. These readers being new they will be in the market for many articles, some of which you may have for sale.

And our columns are not only beneficial to dealers in poultry supplies, but also to manufacturers of agricultural implements, and farmers' supplies generally. Many, if not the majority, of our readers are interested in gardening, and have small farms. They are combining agriculture with poultry. Their wants are numerous, and they pay cash for what they get. Do *you* want their trade? We offer you a means of communicating with them.

Now is the accepted time!

Be early in the field. Don't wait until some shrewd advertiser has captured the cream of the orders. Begin with him. Competition is the life of trade.

There is a science in writing an advertisement. It consists in brevity. It is much in little. Say what you want to say in as few words as possible. The most successful advertisers say very little in even a large space. Better a few lines in large type, than the space crowded with reading matter set in small type. Busy people have no time to wade through a lot of reading in an advertisement, and especially when set in small type.

When a man has a sign painted he wants it attractive, so it will at once catch the eye of the passer-by. So it should be with the advertiser. He should be original—he should paint his advertising so that the reader at once notices it and will stop to read. Do not expect a rush of customers the moment you begin to advertise. It may take three months, six months, and sometimes a year before the readers get confidence in a new beginner. The young doctors and young lawyers must wait quite awhile until they can establish a practice. Not everybody that goes into a store buys. As the old colored parson said: “Yo cannot sell religion to eberv sinner dat am snoring in dem pews.”

But we did not start to preach a sermon. We are not built that way. We wished to have a plain talk with beginners in advertising. We ourselves have much to learn—yet we have been taught considerable, and paid pretty dear for our lessons. What experience we have had we offer willingly to those who wish it. We will write your advertisement if you want us to. If you will tell us the amount of money you wish to invest, and the number of times you want the advertisement to appear—as well as send us the copy you wish to go into the advertisement, we will arrange it for you for approval. We charge nothing for the service. We want every advertiser to profit by his advertisement.

Give us a trial.

Advice by Mail. Our readers must appreciate the fact that the editor is a busy man. With an experimental poultry farm to manage, with

the getting up of each issue of this journal, and with the answering of hundreds of letters each month, it can readily be seen that he has very little leisure. Yet we want to be of assistance to all our readers.

But it has been our experience that many write and ask questions merely for the sake of receiving a reply by mail. Another class, who do not read the paper closely, will ask questions that are answered in almost every issue of the paper. Now to take our time to answer such is certainly asking too much.

So we have concluded to adopt this method. We will answer all letters (outside of those referring to advertising or subscriptions) by mail at ten cents per question. If the letter contains only one question the cost will be ten cents. If it contains two questions, the charge will be twenty cents, and so on. Each question will be answered as fully as the editor is able to do.

But no charge will be made for questions answered through the columns of the paper.

Now we hope our readers will not consider this a money-making scheme of the editor. It is merely a protection from those who do not stop to think that there is a limit to all things. If a man is after knowledge he is willing to pay for it, and the small fee we charge should not keep those who really are after advice from writing.

Hammonton Again. The editorial in our June issue regarding Hammonton has

brought quite a lot of inquiries regarding property, etc., to which we replied by mail, when postage was enclosed. Believing that there are others who are after the same information, we herewith append the questions and answers.

“What is the population of Hammonton?” About 4,000.

“How far from the town is Atlantic City?” Thirty miles.

“Has the town a Board of Health?” Yes.

“Who is the Chief Executive of the town?” Michael K. Boyer.

“Do you have malaria in the town?” No.

“Who is a reliable party to write to for information regarding land and property?” L. Monfort. See advertisement in this issue.

“Do you know of any properties for sale?” No. Not being in the real estate business, we have no means of knowing. Write to Mr. Monfort.

“Is there a paper published in the place?” Yes; the South Jersey Republican.

“Who is the President of the Citizens' Association?” Judge R. J. Byrnes, the founder of the town.

“What are the best poultry markets within easy reach of Hammonton?” New York, Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

“Have you any first-class hotels?” Yes; the Hotel Royal, and Hotel Columbia.

“Is there an Order of Red Men in the town?” Yes.

Again we would suggest that all who have not already done so, should send a stamp to the Secretary of the Hammon-ton's Citizens' Association, P. O. Box 716, for a copy of the book describing the town and its advantages as a residence and health resort. In writing kindly mention that you saw the notice in this paper.

Drevenstedt Our old friend, John A. Dreamer. Henry Drevenstedt, of *American Fancier* fame, is original, but he at times takes to dreams. Like the famous Dan Stone, he tells a thing so often that eventually he believes it is true. After quoting our item about Miss Dolly Raynor, of West-hampton, L. I., who picked 110 ducks on a wager, he adds: "We believe four editors once went to Egg Harbor City, N. J., and tried to pick ducks on a wager. As near as we can remember, only one duck was separated from its feathers and each editor claimed a share of the feat, which consumed a whole afternoon. Perhaps M. K. Boyer, P. H. Jacobs and E. P. Cloud can further enlighten the poultry fancy just how that duck was picked. Our recollection is that 'Uncle Mike' swiped all the light feathers so he could clean his corn pipe more easily. At all events the aforesaid editors will yield the championship to the lady mentioned in the clipping above."

We hate to spoil a well-written story, but the facts are that it was hard-boiled eggs and not ducks that one of the editors (Cloud) picked, and it is our recollection that Drevenstedt acted as referee in the contest. We lost.

The Birth of a Chicken. The following interesting article is taken from *Seen and Heard*:

A recent talk we had about "Eggs and the egg habit" has led to some amusing inquiries from city-bred folks about the animals whose industrious habits produce a greater industrial income for the United States than the iron industry, the wheat crops and the corn crops, and even more than the total yearly value of the American cows and their produce. In response to some of these questions, some things, even more marvelous, remain to be told. Nature has fixed the time of gestation in fowls so accurately that one can set a clock by its periodicity. For instance, twenty-one days from the time that the eggs are placed beneath a clucking hen the chick begins to break the shell; but if they are duck eggs, twenty-eight days are required for the evidence of perfect life; and turkeys, bigger in build, demand thirty-five days before they consent to their appearance. These rules of fowl production are as accurate as the fall of a time-ball, nature making her progress in her own way in a manner that is beyond the marvelous.

A man out in Narberth had sufficient curiosity to inquire as to nature's course in a manner such as this.

He placed twenty-one chicken eggs in an incubator and he opened one each day during the incubating season of three weeks, and this is what he found:

The "hen" had scarcely sat on the eggs twelve hours when he discovered, in one, lineaments of the head and body of the chicken yet to be born. The heart appeared to beat at the end of the day; at the end of forty-eight hours, two vesicles of blood were distinguished, and pulsation of which were visible. At the fiftieth hour, an auricle of the heart appeared, and resembled a lace or noose folded down upon itself. At the end of seventy hours, undistinguished wings, and on the head two bubbles for the brain, one for the bill and two others for the forepart and hindpart of the head. The liver appeared toward the fifth day. At the end of one hundred and thirty-one hours the first voluntary motion was observed. At the end of one hundred and thirty-eight hours the lungs and stomach became visible; at the end of one hundred and forty-two the intestines, the loins and the upper jaw. The seventh day, the brain, which was slimy, began to have some consistence. At the 190th hour of incubation, the bill opened and the flesh appeared in the breast. At the 194th, the sternum was seen; that is to say, the breast bone. At the 210th, the ribs came out of the back, the bill was very visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill became green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours. The feathers began to shoot out toward the 240th hour, and the skull became gristly. At the 264th the eyes appeared. At the 288th, the ribs were perfect. At the 331st, the spleen drew near to the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opened and shut, and at the end of four and fifty-one hours, or the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chick was heard; it afterwards got more strength and grew continually, till at last it set itself at liberty by opening the prison in which it was shut.

Thus it is by so many different degrees that these creatures are brought into life. All these progressions are made by rule, and there is not one without sufficient reason. No part of its body could appear sooner or later without the whole embryo suffering; and each of its limbs appeared at the proper moment.

Methods of Feeding. As our readers know, we have never taken very kindly to the evening mash, believing that the proper time to feed mash is in the morning. We have given our reasons for this opinion in former issues, so need not repeat them now.

During the past season, the Hatch Experiment Station, of Amherst, Mass., made a series of experiments to study the methods of feeding, as affecting egg production, of which the main one reported was the relative merits of the morning system, as compared with the system of giving it late in the afternoon.

Two tests were made: a so-called Winter test, December 7 to May 20; and a Summer test, May 29 to September 16. The feeds used in the two coops were of the same kinds, the intention being to give each lot of fowls as much food as would be readily consumed. The mash used in these experiments was commonly mixed with boiling water about

twelve hours before use, but in some instances was given hot immediately after mixing. The morning mash was always given as soon after light as possible, the evening mash just before dark. The whole grain given to both lots of fowls was scattered in the straw of the scratching shed, for the fowls of one coop early in the morning, for those in the other coop about an hour before dark. Both lots of fowls were given a little millet seed scattered in the straw at noon, the object in view being to keep them industriously searching for food in the straw a considerable share of the time. About twice a week a small cabbage was given to each lot of fowls. The health of the fowls under both systems of feeding has been in general good.

The number of eggs laid during December to and including May, was, for morning mash, 793; evening mash, 758.

The number of eggs laid from May to and including September, was 583 for morning mash; 570 for evening mash.

The most striking results of the experiments is the great difference in the relative amounts of droppings voided during the night by the fowls under the two systems of feeding. It was noticed from the beginning, and the same remained true throughout the entire period, that the amount of droppings voided during the night by the fowls receiving the evening mash was very much greater than the amount voided by the other lot of fowls. The weight of the droppings voided during the night by the fowls receiving the evening mash during the period of nearly ten days and nights during which these weights were taken is practically double the weight of the droppings of the other lot of fowls. The fact thus brought out is doubtless of much significance. It furnishes conclusive evidence that the digestive process in the case of a soft food like a mash is very rapid. The fact that digestion among birds is relatively much more rapid than with most classes of animals, has been already many times pointed out.

There has long been a general impression, and the usual practice in feeding fowls is evidence of this, that it is better to give the more solid food at night, especially during the Winter, since it will "stay by" the fowls better. The experiments indicate that this impression is well founded, and that the usual practice is correct, although they cannot be considered to prove it, because, of course, it may be that a period of comparative rest for the digestive organs during the night is better than the conditions of more continuous work for these organs which would follow the use of solid food at night. It is believed that the experiment, so far as it goes, indicates that it is better that the mash should be fed in the morning. It is conceivable, however, that, if the mash should be given in too large quantities the fowls will gorge themselves, will then as a consequence become inactive, and remain comparatively inactive during a considerable part of the morning; whereas, if they be given whole grain, for which they are required to scratch, they are of necessity more active.

Editorial Chit-Chat. According to the *Dryden Herald*, that city is going to have an agricultural fair at which the poultry department will be a feature. There will be special exhibits of eggs and dressed poultry. Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, of Black Minorca fame, is one of the committee in charge, which is sufficient to guarantee a success.

* * *

Orr & Cooper, Room 404, Fite Building, Pittsburg, Pa., is a new firm just formed for the purpose of manufacturing a liquid fly killer, liquid lice killer and lice powder. If the articles offered for sale are as reliable as the firm itself—and we have every reason to believe they are—we know that the poultry world will soon be universally using them. The senior member of the firm is T. E. Orr, many years connected with the *National Stockman and Farmer*, and the junior member is our old friend A. F. Cooper, of the Prairie State Incubator Company. Both members of this firm have been before the poultry and live stock public for twenty years, and are known to be personally and financially responsible. Write them for further particulars.

* * *

A. F. Cooper will leave next month for England, where he will give an exhibition of Prairie State incubators and brooders at the Crystal Palace show. A large shipment was made last month which will be received and gotten ready for the exhibition by Robert A. Colt, who is in the poultry supply business in London.

* * *

J. M. Rebstock, Newton, Kans., writes: "I have had good success with chicks this season. I have about six hundred on hand, of which three hundred are Black Minorcas, one hundred and fifty White Wyandottes, twenty-five Rhode Island Reds, and the balance mixed. My experience has been that the Minorcas are hardier than the White Wyandottes. With me the latter seem delicate at all periods of growth. I have had stock from six different breeders, some of them prominent in the East, but all seem alike—either the eggs hatch poorly or the chicks show no stamina." This is the worst report we ever received of the Wyandottes. With us they are proving to be a strong chick from the day they are hatched until maturity, and one of the strongest claims for them—and one which has made them so popular—is their hardiness. We certainly cannot understand why Mr. Rebstock should have such poor success.

* * *

Commenting on T. B. Terry's account of Mr. Van Dresser's success with poultry, which appeared in the *Practical Farmer*, a subscriber writes that she knows this report comes from a speech made by Mr. Van Dresser before a farmers' institute. She heard him. A correspondent in an article in a recent issue of *Commercial Poultry* writes that he visited Mr. Van Dresser's place, and endorses (we believe—we only had time to glance over the article) Mr. Terry's report. And now comes the announce-

ment that the August 15th issue of *Farm-Poultry* will contain a report of Editor Robinson's trip to that place. As our paper will be in the hands of the printer by the time *Farm-Poultry* appears, we cannot give Mr. Robinson's story, but may have something to say on the subject next month.

* * *

"Uncle Dick" (Richard H.) Young, of Westboro, Mass., is certainly a wit. In his last issue of *Chicken Fixings* he sallies forth like this: "Inasmuch as our son, Bill, has not yet 'disclosed' the mortgage, and whereas we have managed to keep the wolf from the hedges and the sheriff from the door for another year—therefore we meet and greet you with the 23d number of *Chicken Fixings*."

"Altho' the past year has not been particularly prosperous with us, the hired help have let the hoops fall off the barrels and buckets and spill out our gold dust, the long drought destroyed our crops and put us on half rations—water's been scarcer than beer and other liquors—the prices of grain and other commodities advanced out of ratio with milk and eggs—boiler and pipes all froze up and burst—three or four hundred chicks drowned thereby—hundreds sacked by skunks, cats, hawks and other bipeds—trouble enough all round to set a theatre on fire. After 23 years of experience in poultry and supply business I find that it is neither all profit nor all pleasure. Life in poultrydom is like a nutmeg grater. You have to rub up against the rough side of it to accomplish anything. It is only a persistent kicker that gets there with a ten strike."

"It is perpetual painstaking that wins. There is always plenty of work to do on a poultry farm that has to be done over and over again. The lazy man who undertakes the business will find he can't make the rocks to fire at hawks, and will soon retire with the title of D. D. (delinquent debtor) and a bad feeling in his heart."

"'Tisn't the falling or failing that hurts one so much as the fetching up."

'Tis sometimes a trifle unpleasant to meet the sheriff, especially when you are out of 'stuff.' 'Tis when one gets broke that he decides that human nature is divided about equally into two classes, those to whom he owes money and those who won't trust him without collateral.

"We have decided to go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart, so we borrow money on the 15th mortgage to pay the interest on the 14th, and keep right on sawing wood, raising chickens and picking up an extra half day's work here and there about our chicken houses in the night time."

* * *

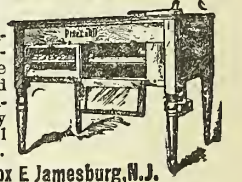
We have just received a new lot of egg records gotten up by the manufacturer of the Ideal Trap Nest, F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me. The new sheet has a blank space for pen number, breed, description, male number, number in pen, date, number of hens laying, number of hens not laying, color of eggs, etc. This is by far the most complete egg record that we have seen. Mr. Wellcome will send these records at 25 cents per dozen, \$1 for sixty, or \$1.50 for one hundred. Mr. Wellcome also is sending out leaflets giving testimonials from the leading poultry breeders in the country who have used his trap nest. We again report that we believe the Ideal is the best and most reliable nest now made.

UNLIKE A HEN

The PINELAND

Incubator can always be depended upon. We have the most sensitive and simple regulator, the most scientific system of ventilation, and we guarantee our machines. Our brooders are of best construction, perfectly adapted and unequalled as successful foster mothers. Send for catalogue.

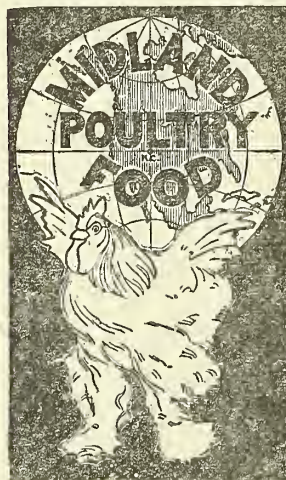
Pineland Incubator & Brooder Co., Box E Jamesburg, N.J.



EASTMAN'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have been selected for their quick growth and heavy laying qualities. Standard weight; brown eggs. White Wyandottes above Standard weight; brown eggs. Buff Cochins, the Utility kind. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Write your wants.

C. F. EASTMAN, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.



The Feed . . .
not the Breed

is responsible for results.

The Balanced Ration

for poultry is here at last.

The 200-Egg Hen

is now a possibility.

MIDLAND FORMULAS.

Ready Mixed.

- 1 Nursery Chick Food.
- 2 Growing Chick Food.
- 3 Fattening Chick Food.
- 4 Egg and Feather Producing Food.
- 5 Nursery Duckling Food.
- 6 Growing Duckling Food.
- 7 Fattening Duckling and Gosling Food.
- 8 Laying Duck Food.
- 9 Stock Ducks' Summer Food.
- 10 Growing Gosling Food.

Our efforts to furnish the poultry world with a complete food for a specific purpose, and built on scientific and practical basis by men of experience and ability, has met with unqualified success. Our food is now being used by the most progressive men in every state in the Union. To prove its merits order a bag or two of our No. 4, feed your flock through the moulting season and thereby shorten it one half, and they will begin laying early and continue all winter, if fed as directed. Don't wait until it is too late to recover the lost time.

There is nothing that will put birds in as fine a show condition as No. 4. Try it and be convinced. It is not a stimulant or condiment, but a complete food. Our price is \$1.40 per two bushel bag at factory. Write your nearest agent for prices and save freight charges. It is the most economical food you can use. It requires no accessories as green bone, etc., and will produce results you cannot otherwise attain. Write for our booklet *The Science of Poultry Feeding*, to any of the following agents:

Boston, Mass., Jos. Breck & Sons, 51 North Market St. New York City, Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 28 Vesey St. Philadelphia, Pa., Johnson & Stokes, 217 Market St. Indianapolis, Ind., Vail Seed Co. Detroit, Mich., Cronewett & Son. Or

MIDLAND POULTRY FOOD CO., N. E. Corner Second and Main Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

Notes in Passing.

*News in the Market Poultry World—
Hints that May be of Value—Para-
graphs from Our Exchanges.*

Carefulness is a virtue.
Science works for facts.
Theories are only guesses.
Don't let failure scare you.
The markets are prejudiced.
Be wide-awake to your interests.
One season's trial does not decide a fact.
Lay your plans and work closely to them.
Inspect the poultry and your own work daily.
Fall is near at hand. Are you ready for the change?
All perches should not be less than two inches wide.
Three hundred hens give plenty of work for one man.
Regularity is an important item on the poultry farm.
If there was no loss the business would be over done.
No business is a success that has a fool to engineer it.
Some people are never original. Don't be a poll-parrot.
Keep a diary of experiences, and profit by your failures.
Vacations for the poultryman are few and far between.
A person is judged by the condition of his surroundings.
Those who easily forget are continually making mistakes.
"Have a place for everything, and everything in its place."
Treat your neighbors well, but don't mind their business.
Start right. A poor beginning is apt to make a costly ending.
Try to improve. Do not be content to remain at a standstill.
The profits in poultry culture are measured by the care given.
A kind hearted person will look after the welfare of his flocks.
Failures are not without cause. There is a reason for all things.
No matter how much help you have be your own superintendent.
Those who succeeded can tell you quite a story of ups and downs.
A person of an excitable nature never makes a good poultryman.
Don't drive your help. It pays to be courteous to the hired man.
Make up your mind that you will close 1901 with a good sized profit.
Anybody can keep chickens—but not anybody can keep them for profit.
"Make haste slowly"—rushing pell mell into the work will avail nothing.
The demand continues for expert poultry help, but how many can fill that bill?
If you are easily discouraged you are apt to have the "blues." Get rid of such troubles.
Good common sense is needed in the poultry business as much as it is in any other.
Are you prone to building air castles? Don't get them too high, or they may tumble over.
Better allow the wife to raise the poultry than to slave at a washtub to help make a living.

Poultry keeping as an adjunct with some branch of agriculture, makes a profitable business.

Don't be a corner-loafer. Make home so attractive that you will consider it the ideal spot.

Guarantee satisfaction. It may be costly at the time, but it will mean money to you in the end.

Train your memory; you will need to remember a great many things in the poultry business.

"Thoroughbred" is a word that has a broad meaning, and belongs to poultry as well as any other stock.

Don't get behind with your work. Set down so many duties for each day's work, and perform them well.

Get rid of the grumblers. If your help does not do the work with a will they are not working for your interests.

Economize in everything but feed and labor—an exception can be made in labor when it is not of the right kind.

Beginners with a little capital generally talk about keeping a thousand hens—but few of them ever reach that mark.

Aim to have gilt-edged stock. It may require different treatment than what you are giving, but it will pay you in the end.

It is possible for the farmer to use his farm for the management of poultry and to allow the flocks ample room for foraging.

If one cow cannot be kept on an acre why should such an area be expected to support five hundred hens, as has been attempted?

Have things looking neat about the place. It costs very little labor to rake up the runs and walks and cart away the rubbish.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKS

Good to fair breeders and choice, well-bred two and three year-old hens now at less than half price. 2000 Red chicks now being raised on DeWolf Farm from which we shall supply cockerels. Fine Embden and White China goslings for September and October delivery. Book your orders now to insure best selection. SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY, DeWolf Farm, Bristol, R. I.

INCUBATOR EGGS

from pure bred White Wyandottes. \$3 per 100. SILAS DEAN, Oak Hill, N. Y.

Mid-Summer Bargains

300 White Wyandotte yearlings, very brown eggs. Won 1st in Boyer's Egg Contest. Several extra fine two year-old cocks, score way up.

HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

CHICK MANNA

makes a certainty of raising chicks after hatching them. Try a little and we will sell you more. 1 lb. by mail, 25c; 5 lbs. by express, 40c; 60 lb case, freight or express, \$4.20.

Gape Worm {Metz, 25c} They Get
Extractors {Eureka, 10c} There.
Silver, 10c

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every kind, all described in our illustrated catalogue sent free on request.

JOHNSON & STOKES,
227-229 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

BARRED P. ROCK and S. C. W. Leghorn eggs \$1 per sitting; W. H. Turkey eggs 25 cents each; Belgian Hares \$1 up. PLAINSIDE, Jefferson, Ohio.

BROILER EGGS

from strong, vigorous White Wyandottes, \$4.00 per hundred.

Eggs from selected pens headed by chalk-white cockerels, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 50. The cockerels are from the best stock in the country. Pairs, trios and pens for sale reasonable. Rufus' Red Belgian Hares, pedigreed and meat stock; also Black Belgians. Fifty fine Red Bucks, three to six months old, \$1 to \$5 each. Book giving full instructions on raising Hares, 25 cts. each. Send for large catalogue.

C. A. STEVENS & CO., Wilson, N. Y.

The July number of *Fancy Fowls*, published at Hopkinsville, Ky., is a Wyandotte special, and it covers the field in first-class style.

It is estimated that there are in this country something over 300,000,000 head of poultry. The annual earnings amount to more than \$500,000,000.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "There is 'a living' in the business if one starts with the proper equipment and uses care and intelligence in developing the plant."

The ninety and nine poultry breeders are engaged in the business for a two-fold purpose; to furnish eggs and meat for the table and for profit, says Iowa *Homestead*.

For the past fifty years the poultry business has been increasing at an extraordinary rate. It is now recognized to be one of the most important industries in our great country.

The *American Stock Keeper* predicts that the demand for improved poultry will be greater the coming Autumn than ever before. "Mark the prediction," it says. We have made the mark!

In the United States the consumption of poultry and eggs has ever been on the increase; first, because of the increase of population, and secondly, on account of the decrease of wild game and the natural craving of the Yankees for a toothsome morsel.

If a farmer should keep five hundred hens on ten acres and clear a dollar from each hen (including eggs and chicks) he would probably have a larger profit than from any other source, as but few farmers clear \$50 an acre, says an exchange.

Poorly constructed buildings and fences are always costly in the long run, but capital unnecessarily invested in the poultry plant is so much dead weight for the business to carry, so much unproductive property on which to pay taxes and insurance, says Michigan *Poultry Breeder*.

BARGAINS!

Buff Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns at bargain prices to close them out. Good stock and fair treatment. Write.

HENRY R. INGALLS, No. B. Nortonhill, N. Y.

LILAC LODGE POULTRY PLANT and BELGIAN WARREN. Pea Comb White Rocks and Light Brahmas. Eggs half-price June 1st. Two Barred Rock Cockerels (Essex strain) cheap. Extra Belgian Bucks (Lord Channelsford) cheap. P. O. Box 453, Manitowoc, Wis.

MINORCAS exclusively.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, Standard bred for 11 years for heavy layers of large white eggs. They are the celebrated Pitt strain. Line bred. Winners of First Boston Pen, 1901; also special on pen. 2nd cock, 3rd hen, 5th cockerel and 1st pullet; also 3rd white eggs. The females are very large, with long bodies; the males typical Minorcas in every part. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Circular free. Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y. Member Am. B. Minorca Club.

RABBITS



The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40 cts. CLARENCE C. DUPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives as a reason why fowls strive for the highest place on the roost is that they possess an instinct that teaches them that the higher they get the safer they are. So it is a fact that when the perches are of an uneven height the strongest fowls occupy the highest places.

Many who know nothing about poultry think there is a fortune in it and rush into it, investing a large sum of money, and then, when they have the equipment and fowls, know nothing about the care of them; the fowls are not cared for properly, and the result is—as nothing else can be expected—a partial or total loss, says *Commercial Poultry*.

When such first-class fanciers' journals as the *American Fancier*, of Johnstown, N. Y., upholds the practical side of poultry culture it goes to show that all wise men believe that the prime object for which the fowl was created was meat. Good fanciers recognize the utility side of poultry culture. It is only the half-cuts that see value only in feathers and other outside adornments.

Practical Farmer says the droppings should not be dumped in barrels, and the barrels left standing about the hen house; almost as well leave the droppings accumulate under the roosts. They should be removed from the poultry house altogether and are best stored in the barn cellar, where they can be worked over and fined, and land plaster or dry loam worked into them on a stormy day when one cannot work on the land.

Another evidence of Southern prosperity comes from the report of the establishment of a fine poultry farm near Manassas, W. Va., and near the famous battlefield, says *Cincinnati Packer*. It consists of 206 acres, purchased by Robert G. Bailey, of Montana. When thoroughly equipped it will be the most extensive poultry establishment in the South, and will be known as the Silver Bow Poultry Farm. A feature will be the breeding of prize-winning fowls. Pekin ducks also will be a prominent feature.

When it is remembered that the American poultry earns enough in one year to buy all the silver and gold mined during the year, and in addition thereto buy all the sheep and all the wool they made, and after expending this model sum is still able to buy the total crop for the year of buckwheat, rye, barley and potatoes, it will be seen that the poultry business is nothing to laugh at, says *Poultry Gazette*. The year's earnings of poultry could buy all the milch cows in this country. The egg crop alone could buy all the coal mined during the year.

Here is a "chicken story" that Texas *Farm and Ranch* cannot swallow—compelling it to get down to facts and figures: "A Kansas paper says a carload of mixed chickens shipped from that State to California, laid \$480 worth of eggs during the trip—more than enough to pay for the freight. We are in something of a dilemma about this, for we have figured out that the hens must have laid about two and a half dozen eggs each every day, or

the eggs must have brought at least \$3.80 per dozen to have accomplished the result. But Kansas is hard to beat."

The *Fanciers' Gazette*, England, editorially published the following: "A correspondent, writing to the *Daily Mail*, who terms himself 'Not a Bigot' says: 'The American turkey, the American chicken, and American refrigerated beef form a large part of the better class Englishman's dietry, but in most cases he doesn't know it. No harm is done him thereby, because nothing can be finer, more tender, toothsome and palatable than American chilled and refrigerated beef. It is not to be classed in the same category as frozen beef. It is bought by the best butchers in London and throughout the country, but rarely sold openly, frankly and honestly for what it is. It is as good as and usually in better condition for the table than 'prime' English or Scotch. If not actually sold as English or 'Scotch,' it is sold for whatever the customer may like to think it. It is the same story with American turkeys and chickens. They are equal to the best home reared and fed. On the table they please both eye and palate. Why not sell them for what they are and let the customer take his choice?'"

Questions Briefly Answered,

Condensed Replies to the Many Inquiries Received at This Office.

DISEASES.

R. M.: If the roosts and nest boxes are treated to a good coating of kerosene oil once a week, much of the trouble with lice and mites will be gotten rid of.

A. B. C.: If a piece of gum camphor, the size of a pea, is given a chick suffering with gapes, it generally effects a cure.

F. E. H.: Your Light Brahma male became too heavy in body for the muscular support of the legs. We believe the corn did it.

Strong, Healthy Chicks



are hatched by our incubators, and more of them than hens can hatch. Why? Because our regulator never fails to keep the heat just right. Catalogue printed in 5 languages gives full descriptions, illustrations and prices, and much information for poultry raisers. Sent for 6 cents.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 423. Des Moines, Ia.

Utility White Wyandottes

SOME CHOICE YOUNGSTERS GROWING.

ROBERT ATKINS,

No. 11 West 22nd Street, New York City.
Plant—Esopus-on-Hudson.

FOR SALE. Small farm, good 7-room house, barn and poultry houses. Near depot. Fifty-five miles from New York. Terms reasonable. Address, A. W. BREWSTER, Hammononton, N. J.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

J. J. N.: Your chicks either got sore eyes from getting dust or dirt in them, or they caught a cold which settled in the eyes. For the former, daily washing with warm water will afford relief if not a cure. In the latter case, a little quinine or tincture of aconite in the drinking water will be found valuable.

* * *

FOOD AND FEEDING.

R. W. D.: Our morning mash is made by equal parts of bran, middlings, cornmeal and ground oats, to which we add a one-twelfth part of bread crumbs, linseed meal and meat scraps.

S. S. A.: We feed equal parts of whole wheat, cracked corn and whole oats, mixed, daily for a grain feed. Some poulterers, however, prefer to feed wheat one day, corn the next, and oats the next.

* * *

BREEDS.

S. S. A.: Minorcas are excellent layers of a large white egg. They are larger than a Leghorn in size. As market fowls they are ordinary.

S. S. A.: Rhode Island Reds, when matured, are about the size of Wyandottes.

S. B.: The comb of the White Wyandotte should be double, but occasionally the single combs are thrown among the best strains.

* * *

EGGS.

S. S. A.: Common pullets will begin laying anywhere between six and nine months of age, according to the kind of blood in them.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. M.: You can get full information regarding trap nests by writing to F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me.

Do Your Chicks Die?

Don't lose them after you have gone to the trouble of hatching them.

FIDELITY FOOD

For Young Chicks

will save their lives and promote their growth. Recommended by leading poultrymen for chicks just out of the shell. Composed of nutritious portions of selected seeds, grains, etc., with all injurious parts eliminated. Fidelity Food for Young Chicks, used by leading fanciers and practical poultrymen, 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; in bbls., \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Circulars free.

PINELAND INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.,
Box E, Jamesburg, New Jersey.

We also put up food for egg production and a good food for fattening.

EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 200 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUY, Pub, Syracuse, N. Y.



EGGS for HATCHING

From Single Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Rose Comb W. Leghorns \$1 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. W. A. Bashaw, Box 17, Wilkinsonville, Mass.

Belated Odds and Ends.

Here are Some Odds and Ends That Came too Late to be Classified, but Interesting Nevertheless.

H. F. Evans, DeHaven, Pa.: "Here-with you will find egg record from nine S. C. Brown Leghorns: April, 123 eggs, average 13 6-9. May, 146 eggs, average 16 2-9. June, 137 eggs, average 15 2-9. Total number of eggs laid 406."

Geo. H. Freeman, Hallowell, Me.: "My White Wyandottes are doing good work this year, having averaged 120.08 eggs for first six months of 1901. Have some strong, vigorous chicks in my yards to take the place of this year's breeding stock, which I shall dispose of this Fall."

I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass: "When a breed has reached first-class shape, prime color, and its prolificness assured, the most perfect of such a type should remain its standard for all time, and only by rigid adherence to such forms, jealously guarded by our judges, has a breed assurance of a long live and best usefulness; weight, shape and color, all three, and each to receive its equal consideration in adjudicating its prizes in our exhibition. This periodical changing of our Standard destroys the stability of the breeds and thereby does the Standards fail to protect the breeds. Fads rule the honors. Standards are changed to fit the fads, and variations occurring in the breeds fail to establish them in a fixed type of excellence. Slight variations growing in their evolutions are agents for new breeds, but they are the robbers of the life-blood of established breeds.

"The enthusiasts at a creation of new types have no right to change the landmarks of the old tried and influential breeds. I have only prizes for those who create, by crossing of breeds, a new type of excellence, but let them show such in a fixed individuality. Then give them a name and a description that fits the shape and color in which they have presented conditions of first-class productiveness. But let our Standard makers say 'hands off of the old breeds,' because they, in striving for a new breed, have caused a variation in the old, demand the right to change the Standard of the old because they have failed in their intentions for a new one. I defy any one to show where in any change in Brahma standard, since it was formulated in 1865, that has made the breed a better and more prolific one, and I say every change has been a detriment and caused disaster so far as the number of eggs laid and procreative vigor is concerned, that the changes have been disastrous to them. Standard should be law that shall stand and be effective in its protection of the breed and its breeder; not a shuttlecock worked by any tucker and haphazard breeder in the land."

HEAVY LAYING LIGHT BRAHMAS. Trap nests used for over two years. Eggs (the kind that won first prize in the egg contest), \$1.00 per setting; \$2.50 per three settings.

PHILIP H. GEORGE, Braidwood, Illinois.

Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of July—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	18	13	15 1-2
Broilers, dressed.....	28	26	27
Fowls, dressed.....	11	10	10 1-2
Spring ducks, dressed....	14	12	13
Old Roosters, dressed.....	6 1-2	6	6 1-4
Fowls, live.....	11	10 1-2	10 3-4
Roosters, live.....	7	6 1-2	6 3-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	20	16	18
Turkeys, live.....	9	7	8
Ducks, live, pair.....	.75	.65	.70
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.12 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	15	13	14
Hens, live.....	11	10 1-2	10 3-4
Hens, dressed.....	10 1-2	9 1-2	10
Old Roosters, live.....	7	7	7
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Western Sp'g Chickens, live	20	18	19
Nearby broilers.....	26	22	24
Fancy roasting Chickens..	16	15	15 1-2

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, bred for size and heavy laying. Cockerels after Oct. 1, \$1 and \$1.50. Orders booked now. B. A. Pitman, Appleton, Me.

BROODER. Lincoln's Natural broods chicks like a hen. Top heat; chicks do not crowd, cannot chill; supplies moisture. Awarded first of five kinds at Maplewood Farm. O. R. Lincoln, 40 Granite St., Fall River, Mass.

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape	20	18	19
Chickens, dressed.....	25	20	22 1-2
Fowls, dressed.....	14	12 1-2	13 1-4
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 3-4
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Live Chickens.....	20	16	18
Live fowls.....	11	10	10 1-2

CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	12	10	11
Chickens, hens, scalded....	10	9	9 1-2
Chickens, hens, alive.....	10 1-2	8	9 1-4
Spring Chickens, live, 2 lbs.	18	16	17
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	8 1-2	8	8 1-4
Ducks, Spring, dressed....	14	10	12
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	8	6	7
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

FARMS. Poultry and Fruit. Healthful location. Two railroads. Big market. Particulars and booklet free. L. MONFORT, Hammononton, N. J.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

LINE-BRED. PROLIFIC LAYERS.
Eggs, one setting, \$1.00; 50 eggs, \$3.50; 100 eggs, \$6.
C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

BUFFINTON'S BUFFS.

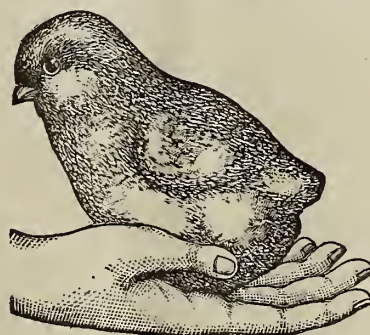
PRICE OF EGGS REDUCED.

Buff Ducks, \$4.00 per 12. Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Rose, Pea and Single Comb R. I. Reds, \$1.25 for 13; \$3.00 for 40. Incubator eggs from Buff Wyandotte, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff Leghorn and R. I. Reds, \$3.00 for 100; \$5.50 for 200. Also have for sale Belgian Hares. Send for circular.
Rowland G. Buffinton, Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

Keep Your Chickens

STRONG and HEALTHY.

Those who succeed best raising poultry for profit are those who commence with little chicks, giving small doses of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER twice a week; then a little larger doses, and so on to the time when getting the pullets ready for early fall laying, a dose say of one teaspoonful to each quart of food, and so continue to use it, as one customer says she does, "from the cradle to the grave," and you will succeed nine times in ten, and have plenty of eggs to sell in the fall and winter months when prices are highest.



To make your Poultry pay, first hatch Strong, Healthy Chickens.

Then keep them healthy and growing if you want the Pullets to lay when five months old. When hens lay eggs for hatching, mix in their food every other day, SHERIDAN'S POWDER. It strengthens the hens; makes the rooster more vigorous; finally you get more fertile eggs.

It is a fact based upon the declaration of a noble contributor to science, that through the medium of the circulating blood, any particular organ of a living animal may be reached and stimulated into renewed vigor and activity if we will only administer the proper material to produce the desired effect.

No Matter What Kind of Foods You Use!

Sheridan's Condition Powder

is needed with it to assure perfect assimilation of the food elements necessary to produce eggs. It is absolutely pure; Highly concentrated; Most economical, because such small doses; No other kind one-fourth as strong; In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. In use over 30 years.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Feed Dealers, or sent by mail. Large cans most economical to buy.

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT NEAR HOME, SEND TO US. ASK FIRST.
We send one pack, 25 cts; five, \$1.00. A two-pound can, \$1.20; Six, \$5.00. Express paid. Sample copy "best Poultry paper" sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Our Brevity Symposium.

Answers to Queries—Queries Solicited.

No. 90.

What protection do you give your fowls for comfort during the extreme heat in Summer?

Try to have trees, if possible. If not, construct a sunshade of most convenient materials.—Robt. Atkins, New York City.

Our yards are well shaded with peach, plum and apple trees, and we rarely see them panting with heat.—William C. King, Hopkinton, Mass.

Plum trees in runs, and lean-to sheds made by driving four stakes in ground and covering with feed bags or boards.—Chas. H. Ward, Allendale, N. J.

I open all the doors and windows in their houses, and have shade trees and vines to keep off the hot sun in runs.—Edward Schafer, Buffalo, N. Y.

Let the fowls run in a grove of trees by day. Open windows on hinges in front of their houses, and open shutters the whole length of back of same.—Chas. A. French, Sandypoint, Me.

During the warmest nights in Summer I leave all the doors wide open, and also the windows. When not so very warm I open ventilators a little, which are situated in the top of my houses.—Edwin H. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

The yards of the hens are well shaded with fruit trees. At night I lock the henhouse, but remove windows, which are screened with one-inch chicken wire outside. The yards for young chicks are not quite as well shaded, and have burlap and white cotton cloth tacked where needed.—David W. Lawton, Winsted, Conn.

No. 91.

Do you use nest eggs, and why?

Only when teaching new hens or young pullets where to nest. Otherwise I think they are a nuisance.—Chas. H. Ward.

I use nest eggs because in trying the no-nest-egg policy they "took to the woods" to lay. Nest eggs are not out of date here.—Chas. A. French.

We use nest eggs only to teach the young stock the proper place to lay. We fail to see any value in them for other birds.—William C. King.

Yes, I use nest eggs. I do not believe it is necessary to use them. I used them only to get the hens used to the nests, and now that I have them for that purpose, I do not throw them away, but keep them in the nests, as no harm is done by so doing.—Edwin H. Hayes.

Yes; force of habit—I guess it must be. Have no faith in their bringing any desired results. One might count them in when showing visitors through his plant. This is about the only use I think they can be put to.—Robert Atkins.

I use a few nest eggs and think every poultryman should possess a few, as they come in very handy in introducing new nests to the fowls, and in cases of setting hens, if for any reason you have not the eggs in place. There is nothing better to place under a sitting hen than a few nest eggs, until you are ready.—Edward Schafer.

People We Know.

Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.

The Midland Poultry Food Co., Main and Second Streets, Kansas City, Mo., are sending out some strong testimonials of their goods.

The Taylor-Moore Folding Crate Co., Huntingdon, Pa., have just printed a new price list of their goods which should be in the hands of all poultry breeders.

The Partridge Wyandotte Club are sending out an interesting leaflet to admirers of that breed. A copy can be had by enclosing a stamp to the Secretary, Theo. Haight, Jr., Astoria, N. Y.

C. E. Boyd, North Attleboro, Mass., breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, is sending out a photo-engraving of a fine flock of his birds. Those interested in White Plymouth Rocks should write him.

The American Poultry Journal offers \$50.00 in cash prizes, which will be awarded for first, second and third best articles sent them not later than October 1st. First prize will be \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10. Contributors may write upon either one of the ten subjects, a list of which and full particulars regarding the contest, are given in their July number. The winners of these prizes will be well repaid for the little time required to write briefly what they know about the subject they select. A copy of the journal, containing full information, will be mailed to any of our readers who make request for the same. Address American Poultry Journal, 335 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

1000 Head Fine Breeders \$1.00 EACH.

Pure White Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Red Belgian Hares. Great bargains. Green Cut Clover, new crop, one-eighth inch lengths, no long stems. \$1.50, 100 lbs., \$7, 500 lbs., \$25, 2000 lbs. Editor Boyer recommends our stock and uses our Cut Clover. Poultry Supplies. Circulars free. NIAGARA FARM, W. R. CURTISS & CO., Box 2, Ransomville, N. Y.

TO LAST TEN YEARS



without repairs. We warrant our Cyphers Incubators to do that and guarantee them as follows—to require no supplied moisture; to be self-ventilating and regulating; to operate with less oil and expense; to be fire proof; easiest to operate; to produce stronger chicks; to out-hatch any other machine or money refunded. Circulars and prices free. 192 page book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping," 200 new illustrations for 10c stamps. Ask for book 29. Address nearest office. Cyphers Incb. Co., Boston, Mass., Wayland, N. Y., Chicago, Ills.

D. LINCOLN ORR, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Breeds White Wyandottes and Light Brahma Bantams. Also Reliable Incubators and Brooders. Special bargains for the Summer in Incubators. Mammoth 20th Century Catalogue free if you mention this paper. Send for prices

I GUARANTEE MY EGGS.

The Pine Tree Farm.

Every egg I ship is guaranteed. All from fine, vigorous, healthy stock—most of it prize winners. 23 varieties of land and water fowls. Eggs by sitting or hundred. Big catalogue free. Special discount on eggs after May 1.

D. A. Mount, Box C, Jamesburg, N. J.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Eggs for hatching from strong, vigorous stock. Heavy laying strain. Price \$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. FRANK FITCH, Ellsworth, Ohio.

Does Your Lamp Smoke?
That means uneven heat and danger of explosion.
Don't run any risk. Put a
Hydro-Safety Lamp
on your Incubator and Brooder and save oil, attention and avoid all danger. Water jacket keeps burner cool. Price, 75c. to \$2.70. Catalogue of all incubator supplies **FREE.**
L. R. OAKES, Mfr. No. 2, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.

New Questions.

95. On what basis do you figure for percentage of laying; that is, when a person reports a 40 per cent. egg yield for December, from 25 hens? How many eggs should such party get?
96. What is the best food or tonic to hurry up molting, and to have it over as soon as possible?
97. When line-breeding for egg production, how do you select your breeders in regard to their relationship?
98. What qualities in a cockerel do you consider most essential if you intend to mate him to yearling hens with the intention of producing heavy laying pullets?
99. What is your system of breeding when a large egg production is your aim?

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